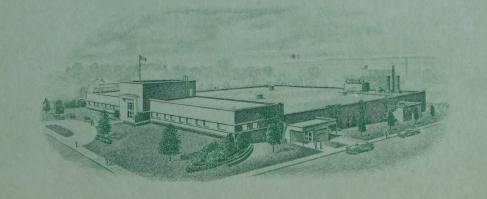
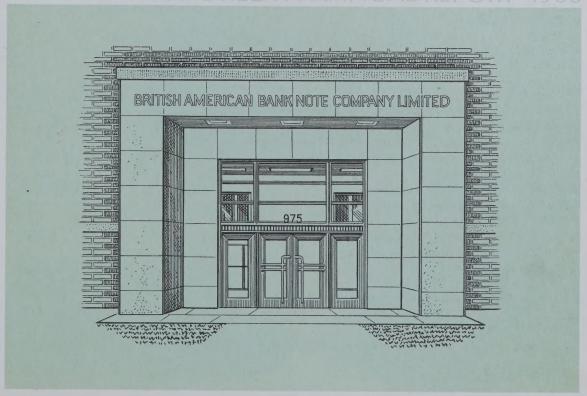


NE HUNDREDTH ANNUAL REPOR



The Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 975 Gladstone Avenue, Ottawa 3, Ontario, at 11:00 A.M. April 12, 1967.

1866: ONE HUNDREDTH ANNUAL REPORT: 1966



DIRECTORS

G. HAROLD BURLAND, M.C., C.D.

Ottawa

ROSS CLARKSON

Montreal

GORDON FARRELL

Vancouver

HON. GEORGE B. FOSTER, M.B.E., Q.C.

Montreal

GEORGE T. FOX

Toronto

BARRY GERMAN

Ottawa

HON. JEAN RAYMOND, Q.C.

Montreal

KENNETH S. SARGENT

Ottawa

A. MURRAY VAUGHAN

Montreal

MRS. L. M. VAUGHAN

Montreal

R. P. WHITE, O.B.E., V.R.D.

Ottawa

OFFICERS

A. MURRAY VAUGHAN, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

R. P. WHITE, President

KENNETH S. SARGENT, Vice President and General Manager

GORDON C. LESLIE, Assistant General Manager

JOHN M. BRADY, Treasurer

REGINALD F. BLANDFORD, Secretary

GEORGE T. FOX, Resident Director, Toronto

R. BROCK YOUNG, Marketing Manager

R. D. JOHNSON, Toronto Manager

W. MICHAEL PRICE, Montreal Manager

TRANSFER AGENT

The Royal Trust Company

Montreal and Toronto

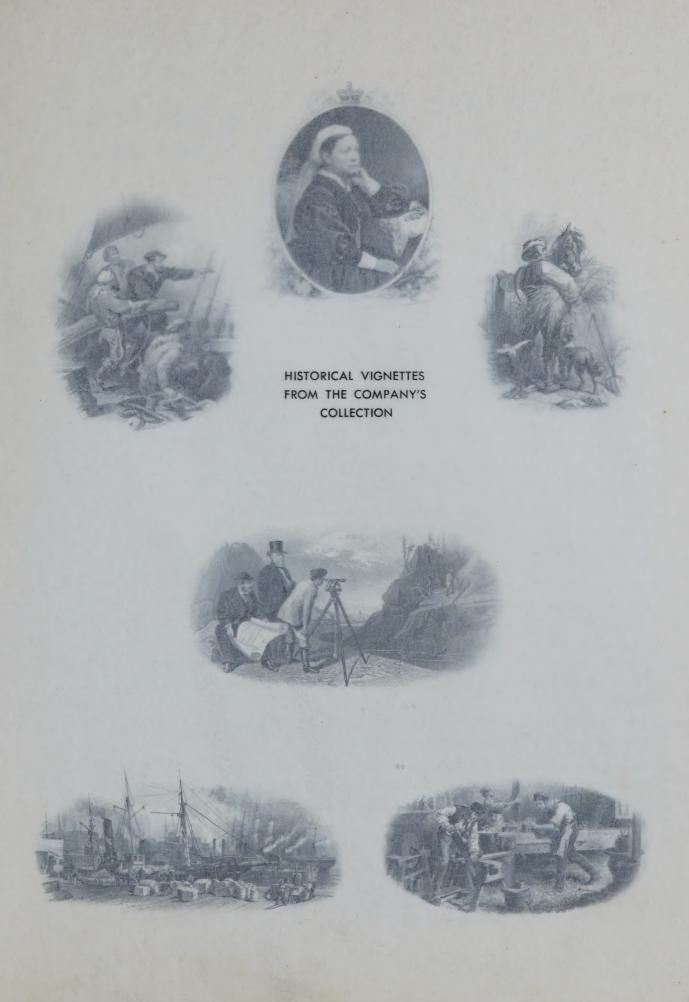
REGISTRAR

Montreal Trust Company

Montreal and Toronto

AUDITORS

Touche, Ross, Bailey & Smart



DIRECTORS

G. HAROLD BURLAND, M.C., C.D.

Ottawa

ROSS CLARKSON

Montreal

GORDON FARRELL

Vancouver

HISTORICAL VIGNETTESD ,.3.8.M , NATIONAL & ADDROSD . NOH

FROM THE COMPANY'S

COLLECTION

Montreal

GEORGE T. FOX

Toronto

BARRY GERMAN

Ottawa

HON. JEAN RAYMOND, Q.C.

Montreal

KENNETH S. SARGENT

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The Royal Trust Company

Montreal and Toronto

REGISTRAR

Montreal Trust Company

Montreal and Toronto

AUDITORS

Touche, Ross, Bailey & Smart







ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

To the Shareholders:

Your Directors submit herewith Financial Statements for our One Hundredth Year of operation ended December 31, 1966 as reported upon by the Company's Auditors, Messrs. Touche, Ross, Bailey & Smart.

It is a pleasure to report Sales continued to expand and showed a satisfactory increase in 1966 our Centennial.

Earnings before Income Taxes for 1966 were \$1,081,132 compared with \$1,039,154 for 1965. Provision for Income Taxes for 1966 amounted to \$535,000, of which only \$123,000 is actually payable as a result of claiming for tax purposes capital cost allowances in excess of depreciation provided in the accounts and claiming a lump sum pension payment of \$665,600. The balance of the provision amounting to \$412,000 represents Income Taxes which may become payable in the future and this has been shown as a Deferred Liability on the Balance Sheet, as explained in Note 2 to the Financial Statements.

Net Profit for the year 1966 was \$546,132, or \$3.64 per share. The Net Profit for 1965 was \$3.59 per share.

During the year quarterly dividends of 50¢ a share were paid and an extra of 90¢ per share in December. Total dividends were \$2.90 per share, an increase of 5¢ a share over the previous year.

During the year the Company's Pension Plan was amended to provide improved benefits to employees. The total cost in 1966 up to December 31, is \$665,600, which is being charged to operations over seven years commencing in 1966.

The year ended with Current Assets of \$2,025,425 and Current Liabilities of \$368,784. Working Capital of \$1,656,641 was \$584,561 lower than a year ago principally because of the lump sum pension payment mentioned previously and certain large capital expenditures.

The Company is continuing to take advantage of research and development in the manufacture of printing presses and associated equipment in order to keep pace with the requirements of our customers.

Mr. Charles S. Band who has served on the Board for fifteen years retired as a Director of the Company on March 31, 1966. His enthusiastic contribution to the deliberations of the Board will be greatly missed.

Mr. K. S. Sargent, the Vice President and General Manager of the Company, was elected a Director on March 31, 1966.

On behalf of the Directors it is a pleasure to pay tribute to the loyal and efficient services of the Company's Officers and Employees.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

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BRITISH AMERIC

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BALANCE SHEET AS

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ASSETS

CURRENT	1966	1965
Cash	\$ 38,864	\$ 154,102
Accounts receivable	305,251	254,668
Marketable securities - at cost (Approximate market value: 1966 - \$774,000; 1965 - \$1,564,000)	853,907	1,593,761
Due from employees - subscriptions to Canada Savings Bonds	39,252	37,706
Estimated income taxes recoverable	138,326	
Inventories of raw materials, work in process and finished stock, value at		
the lower of cost or net realizable value	649,825	493,488
	2,025,425	2,533,725
OTHER		
Investments - at cost	269,746	69,746
Deferred past service pension costs (Note 1)	570,600	<u></u>
Prepaid charges	53,008	52,747
Special refundable tax	22,912	
	916,266	122,493
FIXED -at cost		
Building, land, plant, furniture, fixtures,		
equipment and engraved stock	4,642,972	4,081,954
Less accumulated depreciation	3,459,553	3,212,455
	1,183,419	869,499
	\$4,125,110	\$3,525,717
On behalf of the Board:		
A. MURRAY VAUGHAN, Director		
R. P. WHITE, Director		

N BANK NOTE

nada Corporations Act)

DECEMBER 31, 1966

gures for 1965)

LIABILITIES

LI/ (DILITIL)		
CURRENT	1966	1965
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 326,269	\$ 101,172
Estimated income taxes payable	majorisme	163,023
Sales taxes payable	42,515	28,328
	368,784	292,523
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES (Note 2)	513,000	101,000
Shareholders' equit	ΓΥ	
CAPITAL STOCK		
Authorized, issued and fully paid		
150,000 shares of no par value	300,000	300,000
Retained earnings	2,943,326	2,832,194
e	3,243,326	3,132,194
	\$4,125,110	\$3,525,717

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1966

(with comparative figures for 1965)

(With comparative figures for 170	,,,,	
	1966	1965
Profit from operations before deducting the expenses shown below	\$1,372,806	\$1,274,751
Depreciation on plant, buildings and	277 500	101 244
equipment	277,599	191,364
Directors' salaries and other remuneration	124,950	119,850
	402,549	311,214
Net profit from operations	970,257	963,537
Revenue from investments	87,659	70,827
Miscellaneous income	23,216	4,790
	1,081,132	1,039,154
Provision for income taxes (Note 2)	535,000	500,000
Earnings for the year	\$ 546,132	\$ 539,154
STATEMENT OF RETAINED EA FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, (with comparative figures for 196	1966	
(With comparative lightest for the	1966	1965
Balance at beginning of year	\$2,832,194 546,132	\$2,765,540 539,154
	3,378,326	3,304,694
Less: Dividends paid on capital stock	435,000	427,500
prior years	_	45,000
	435,000	472,500
Balance at end of year	\$2,943,326	\$2,832,194
The accompanying notes		
are an integral part of these financial statements.		
or these illianicial statements.		

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1966

- 1. During the year the Company made a lump sum payment of \$665,600 representing the cost of providing improved pension benefits to employees. An amount of \$95,000 has been charged against income in 1966 and the Company intends to amortize the balance in six equal annual amounts.
- 2. The provision for income taxes amounting to \$535,000 has been computed on the basis of the income before taxes of \$1,081,132 and it exceeds estimated income taxes payable of \$123,000 by \$412,000 (\$56,000 in 1965).

This difference is included in 'Deferred income taxes' on the balance sheet and arises from the Company's intention to claim, for tax purposes,

- a) accelerated capital cost allowances not recorded in the accounts, and
- the full amount of a lump sum payment for past service pension benefits which is being amortized over a number of years in the accounts.

The item 'Deferred income taxes' represents the accumulation of such differences to December 31, 1966.

In addition, normal capital cost allowances claimed for tax purposes have exceeded depreciation provided in the accounts. The resulting accumulated reduction in income taxes amounting to \$7,000 at December 31, 1965) has not been reflected in the accounts.

- 3. By an order made January 10, 1967, pursuant to section 117 (1) (a) of the Canada Corporations Act, the Chief Justice of Ontario authorized the Company to omit the amount of sales or gross revenue derived from its operations from its financial statement to be laid before its next annual meeting of shareholders.
- 4. As at December 31, 1966 the Company had commitments for capital expenditures amounting to approximately \$330,000.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

The Shareholders

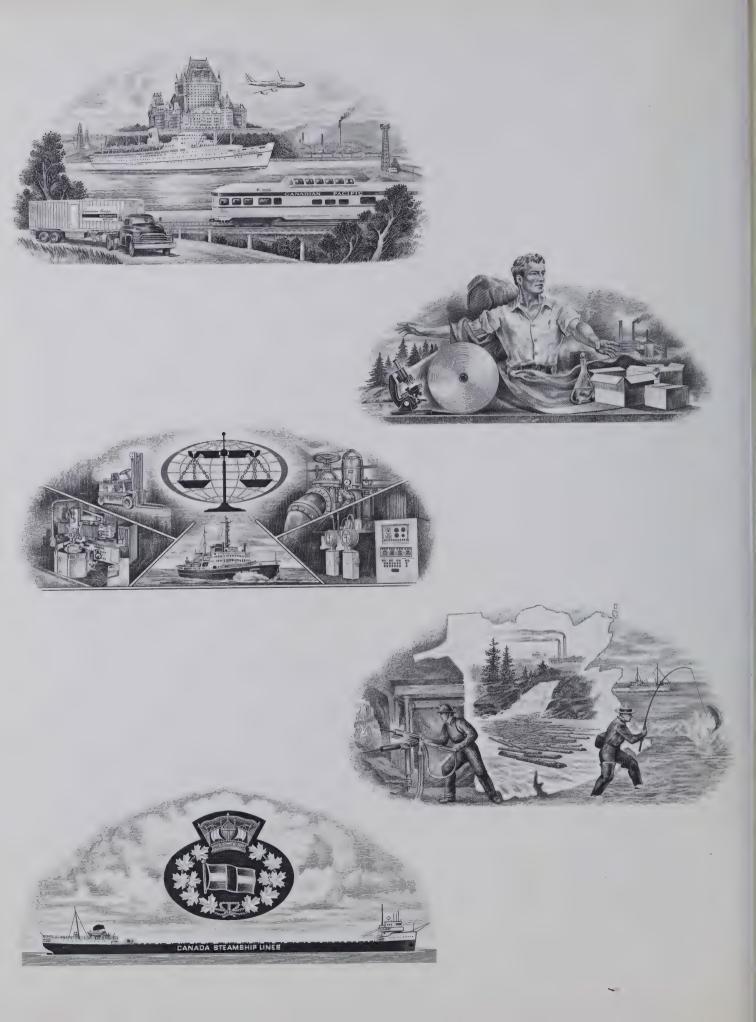
British American Bank Note Company Limited

We have examined the accompanying balance sheet of British American Bank Note Company Limited as at December 31, 1966 and the statements of earnings and retained earnings for the year ended on that date. Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion the aforementioned financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 1966 and the results of its operations for the year ended on that date, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

TOUCHE, ROSS, BAILEY & SMART
Chartered Accountants

Ottawa, Ontario, January 27, 1967



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BANK-NOTE ENGE

I visited the establishmen: American Rana Sana Engra and, through the budness employed in it, saw the various I will give a brief 'escription

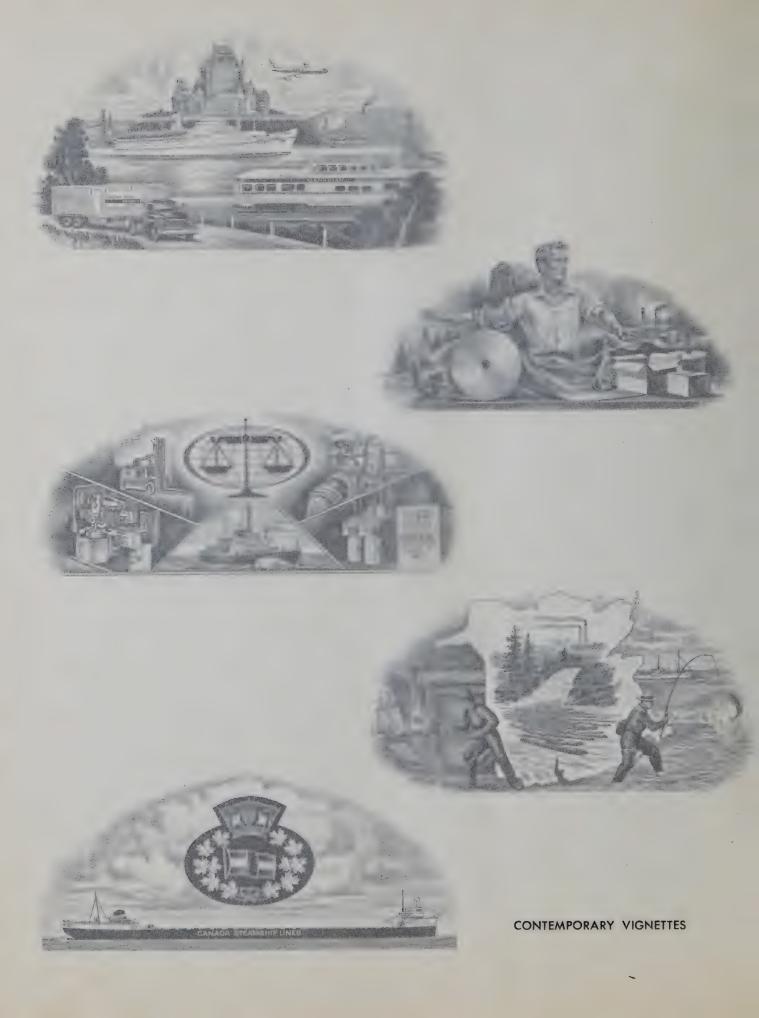
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processes of making bank notes. to the second second Designs have dost to be do them there is mean for the his art. These are reduced by no. the required same, and then exsteel in a conner, so far as t equal to the best engraving of bana-notes. A note is pynanumber of different plates, and dried and damped again for or sion, so that it new require a n through one sheet of areas Y lar and curved has was was of every note, getter, long machine on adverse. and the raise combined and make the survey leaves of the control of the contro combinate is are treduction beautiful a sociated, and tre is traced on a plate by a week moves in every kind of curve and an every kind o combination of wheels will produce the delicately-interfaced patter. this needle--a process which required the second se over it thirteen times—it is trus



mass of coral of a circular shape. shrabs and trees which hung over the margin of the precipice presented the most extraordinary appearance. A great stalk of pure, coral-like frozen spray, as thick as a man's arm, would, if the frost-work were knocked off, disclose the most tiny branch of a shrub. The spruce trees, covered with this frozen spray, were magnificent objects every branch being completely enveloped in the most brilliant frost-work, compared with which the best art of the worker in silver would appear tame and poor.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

I visited the establishment of the British-American Bank-Note Engraving Company, and, through the kindness of the artists employed in it, saw the various interesting processes of making bank notes, of which I will give a brief description.

Designs have first to be drawn, and in them there is room for the highest class of art. These are reduced by photography to the required size, and then engraved on steel in a manner, so far as I could judge, equal to the best engraving of American bank-notes. A note is printed from a number of different plates, and it has to be dried and damped again for each impression, so that it may require a week to put through one sheet of notes. The fine circular and curved line-work which forms part of every note, generally round the margin and denomination, is printed from plates made by a very peculiar process. There is a long machine called a geometric-lathe, with a vast variety of little wheels, any combination of which may be set in motion, and no two combinations of which will make the same figures. A number of these combinations are tried until something very beautiful is obtained, and then that design is traced on a plate by a needle, which moves in every kind of curve that the said combination of wheels will produce. When the delicately-interlaced pattern is cut by this needle-a process which requires going over it thirteen times-it is transferred to a die, which is raised where the other was result hitherto. Mr. Boyd now sends the

The | sunk. Sometimes a conical section is cut out of the soft plate, and the pattern so obtained transferred to as many dies as are needed to form a circle or a semicircle, when they are put together in the required form, and used. This machine-which makes an unlimited number of patterns in the way of fine tracery-work-is enormously costly; and when a pattern has once been made, and the combination of wheels altered, it is difficult to get exactly the same thing again-nor is it necessary, for the same pattern can be multiplied at will.

A remarkably fine part of the work is the stamping of patterns or pictures on steel plates. The raised figures are formed on the circumference of a small roller of steel, which is placed over the plate to be engraved, in a machine. A powerful lever produces the necessary pressure - which should not, however, be too great-and the small roller of steel is worked gently backwards and forwards over the plate beneath, and every time it passes over this plate the lines are deepened, without any inaccuracy or blurring. This rolling is necessary, because the heavy pressure that would be necessary to stamp the impression at once would expand the steel plate on which it was being made. In transferring an impression from one steel plate to another. that which is to make the impression is always hard, and that which is to receive it soft—to be hardened afterwards by union with carbon, in a close mould very highly heated.

TELEGRAPHY BY SOUND AND LIGHT.

An ingenious printer of Montreal, Mr. Wm. Boyd, who was long in Mr. Lovell's establishment in this city, but who some years ago emigrated to Boston, communieated from thence to the Montreal Witness. in April, 1866, a system of telegraphing by sound or light, which was, obviously, well adapted for extensive usefulness. Some notice was taken in other countries of the article setting forth his invention, with, however, so far as we know, no practical



DESIGNING



ENGRAVING



DIAMOND POINT ETCHING



TRANSFERING



STEEL PLATE PRINTING

HEAD OFFICE

975 Gladstone Avenue, OTTAWA 3, CANADA

BRANCH OFFICES

TORONTO 67 Yonge Street

MONTREAL 2135 Drummond Street

AGENCIES

WINNIPEG
SAULTS & POLLARD LTD.
300 Carlton Street

CALGARY
ALCRAFT PRINTERS LTD.
4303 Edmonton Trail

VANCOUVER AGENCY PRESS LTD. 1020 Hornby Street